NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1879.

Vol. XXXIX..No. 12,043.

WEED'S RAILWAY RING.

BRANCH OF THE STATE PRISONS RING COMPOSED OF OFFICIALS, LOBBYISTS AND DEMO-CRATIC STATE COMMITTEE-MEN - THE WHOLE STATES AS WELL AS STATE PROPERTY TAKEN BY LEGISLATION AND TURNED OVER TO WEED AND HIS COPARCENESS-PRISON CONTRACTORS AND OFFICERS CURIOUSLY INVOLVED.

Further investigation of the details of the leasing of the Plattsburg and Dannemora Railway by Governor Robinson, Controller Dleott and Superintendent Pilsbury, representing the State, which owns the road, to the Chateaugay Railroad Company, shows the whole scheme to have been deliberately planned and systematically carried There was a complete Ring of officials, speculators and contractors engaged in it, some for pecuniary profit at the expense of the State, some for political reasons, through ignorance or neglect of their duties. The Railway Ring of Smith Weed was com-

posed of the following persons: Governor Lucius Robinson. Controller F. P. Olcott. Superintendent Pilsbury. Smith M. Weed. Ex-Congressman Andrew Williams.

Assemblyman W. P. Moders,

John O'Brien, Democratic State Committee-William Ernest Smith, Democratic State

It also appears that not only was State property transferred for a nominal sum, but also that United States property was secured

by the transaction without consideration.

Previous statements in The Tribune have set The Legislature was convinced by these plausible arguments, and the bill was passed by the two-thirds vote necessary to pass an appropriation measure. That Legislature was inadvertently called a Democratic Legislature by The Tribune where it was ended to say that Democratic legislators passed the bill. The Assembly of 1878 had 65 Republican, 61 Democratic and 2 Greenback members. Both

One of these Republicans was William P. Mooers, of Clinton County, a close personal friend of Smith Weed, sometimes familiarly spoken of as a "Smith Weed Republican," and generally understood to be Weed was in the Assembly while the bill was pendan unusual interest in his friend's bill. That bill was drawn by Mr. Weed, though presented by his

The bill as passed provided for the letting of the contract to the lowest bidder. It is not known what competitive bidding took place, but it was to John O'Brien and his father-in-law, Mr. Ryder, of Rhinebeck. John O'Brien is recognized as one of Smith Weed's personal representatives on the Robinson State Committee, and is now actively working for Governor Robinson's roëlection. And enlarging Clinton Prison, which measure was provided for by Chapter 346 of the laws of the last ished and after Mr. Pilsbury had opened negotiations to lease it. This act limits the expenditure to \$200,000, appropriates \$100,000, and requires that the enlarged prison, which all urge cannot be capable of holding 1,200 prisoners. Mr. O'Brien was elected to the State Committee as an avowed anti-Robinson man, and came to the election at the Aster House last year as such. But he voted with the Robinson wing of the committee, and in explanation of what was looked upon as treachery he told Major William H. Quincy and Edward Kearney that he had to do so or his contracts would be taken away from him. He then had the contract to build the State railroad. He has since got the contract to enlarge the prison at Dannemora, and evidently has made his peculiar politics pay.

INTERESTING DATES AND LETTERS. A singular coincidence of dates gives evidence of the systematic way in which the scheme was planned and the impatience with which the plunder was seized. The road was ordered to be bailt in April, 1878; the work was let by contract to O'Brien and Ryder in a short time thereafter; they built it and turned it over to H. Barber, jr., Superin- practically indefinite period. tendent, on December 30, 1878; he began operating it on January 1, 1879; Mr. Pilsbury offered to lease it in the following February to Thomas Dickson; Mr. Williams, Mr. Noves ruary to Thomas Dickson; Mr. Williams, Mr. Noyes and Mr. Dickson organized the Chateaugay Kailroad Company on May 15, 1879; and on July I, leased it and turned it over from the control of H. Barber, jr., as Superintendent for the company. There are two other significant dates connected with this matter, which may be best impressed on the reader's mind by the following official documents:

er's mind by the following official documents?

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, AFBANY, June 20, 1879.

My DEAR SIR: Yours of the 17th instant is received. The names of the incorporators of the Chateaugay Iron Company are Smith M. Weed Andrew Williams and William Ernest Smith. Ver respectfully yours.

Deputy Secretary of State.

Deputy Secretary of State.

Office of the Secretary of State of the 2
State of New-York, Albany, June 26, 1879.

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 25th inst. is received.

The certificate of incorperation of the Chateaugay from Company is dated January 20, 1877, and was filed in this office on the 22d of January, 1877.

The articles of association of the Chateaugay Railroad Company are dated May 15, 1879, and were filed in this office on the same day. The names of the incorporators are Julius M. Noyes, of New-York City, Thomas Dickson, of Scranton, Penn, and Andrew Williams, of Plattsburg, N. Y. Very respectfully yours.

Geonge Moss,

Very respectfully yours, George Moss, Deputy Secretary of State.

three dollars; for two water-tanks and buildings, seven hundred dollars; for station-houses, seven hundred dollars; for right of way, two thousand five hundred dollars; for engineering, three thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars; for turn, tables, track, tools, and other implements necessary to operate the road, five thousand three hundred and twelve dollars; for round-house, foundations for turn-tables, water-pipe rails for sidings, extra track-laying at round-house, and timber for repairs, eleven thousand, four hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-four cents; for inn-ber, plumbing and painting, one thousand dollars; and for operating the road for one year, eighteen thousand dollars.

From these documents it will be observed first

From these documents it will be observed first that between the time when Mr. Pilsbury first offered the lease to Mr. Dickson and July 1 followthe Legislature, apparently pending the negotiations between Mr. Pilsbury and Mr. Dickson for the lease, passed appropriations for furnishing and operating the road that was being given away to the total amount of \$72,865 34. CONTRADICTORY ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN.

The lease bears date of July 1, but it is evident the negotiations were concluded some time previously; certainly they were begun long before. Superintendent Pilsbury, in a defence of his part in money yearly to the State, Mr. Dickyesterday, says: "In February or March last I re-COMPLETE EXPOSURE OF WEED'S SCHEMES. | the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, a propo- tractors do then? As it is now, the question

This is on its face a flat contradiction, but in fact. direction, nearly \$200,000, he afterward reopened | rates, for the road now charges 5 cents per mile by forth that the Pinttsburg and Dannemora Railway, | negotiations. This was subsequent, however, to his | special act. pany. As a matter of fact, Messrs. Dickson, Williams, through Smith Weed, to the Chateawgay Iron Comsale, alleged in a suit against. Weed, that he had

two Siamese twins in Clinton County finance as merchant of Plattsburg, and an intimate personal | quoting Mr. Barber directly. friend of Weed as well as his partner n the Chateaugay Iron Company. He was in the been informed that he introduced in the third session of the latter Congress, the bill ceding a part of stress upon this statement, which was designated burg, for the use of the State road. This UBUNE falsification," because Mr. Weed has ceded land is at the terminus of the not been a member of the Legislature since 1874. It | road on Lake Champlain, Naturally it seems was never stated that he was a member, But Mr. Weed only proper that for any services which Mr. Willwas there, within the bar of the House, as a lobby- jams may have rendered the State in securing such ist for this particular bill and urging it with an a valuable property for nothing, the State should mson, Controller Olcott and Superintendent Pilsbury have apparently done, doubtless without having seen Williams or Weed for six months pre-

Company with Weed, its head, and Williams, the ligature which binds it to the Chateaugay Railroad Company, is William Ernest Smith, who is the tail of the concern. This young man is only a nominal stockholder in the iron company, but he is Mr. Weed's law partner in the firm of Palmer, Weed & Smith, at Plattsburg. (See United States Business Directory). He is also a member of the Robinson State Committee, and is recognized as being a personal representative of Weed, even more Contracts, Mr. Smith is young. His father is still living, and is now physician of Sing Sing.

Governor Robinson, in his defence of his connec tion with the questionable transaction of leasing Wood in the matter. A great many persons would only negligent of his duty in the case, and to think that Mr. Weed, in his approaches to the State House, could get no further than " my son David." But as Governor Robiason is known to be an apt not "hearing of Weed in the matter" will avail he knew nothing of the cipher operations of and Pelton. Negligence, such as that of Governor Robinson in virtually giving away a fran chise, which cost \$200,000, without consideration, is not aptito be lightly considered or readily forgiven by the people despoiled. He might as well plead guilty as negligent of duty or ignorant of what he was doing. It is very evident so far as the Governor is concerned that he approved without strict inquiry as to the persons to be benefited to disposition of State property of great value for a

THE CONTROLLER'S EFFORT TO CLEAR HIMSELP. Controller Olcott, too, came forward in his own defence, and made several neat points, indicating alleged inaccuracies in the former account of THE TRIBUNE, most of which are explained in the foregoing. But the following account of the terms of the lease and the arguments in favor of it, furnished a short time ago from his office, might have better been depended upon as an explanation. It was so plausible at the time it was received by the reporter who made the inquiries that his suspicions were disarmed, and it was not until ordered to Plattsburg to investigate the affair that he recalled the fact of his possession of the document. It is given below :

of the document. It is given below:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 23, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 19th inst. is at hand. I give you in part the information desired.

First—The appropriations for the Plattsburg and Dannemora Railroad amount to \$169,852 34, exclusive of \$23,000 for operating expenses.

Second—The road is leased for 100 years from July 1, 1879, to the Chateaugay Railroad Company, in pursuance of Chapter 148 Laws of 1878. The terms in general are as follows:

If the covenants and agreements are not kept and performed, the State may terminate its lease on six months' notice. Within one year from May 20, 1879, the lessees agree to construct a road to connect with the western terminus of the State road and as far as the west line of the State lands in Township 5, the old milof 1879, passed May 13, 1879, making amongst various appropriations these for the State railway:

"For the Plattaburg and Dannemora Railroad, for fifteen road signs, two hundred and ten dollars; to fifteen road signs, two hundred and ten dollars; to fifteen to ad signs, two hundred and ten dollars; to fifteen the state railway:

"The Plattaburg and Dannemora Railroad, the Plattaburg and Dannemora Railroad, to fifteen road signs, two hundred and ten dollars; to the Chateaugay ore mines. At least one passenger train shall be run each thirty-five dollars and fifty cents; for fending, sixteen thousand six hundred and twenty-freight trains as may be required to transact the load of the State road and as far as the west line of the State lands in Township 5, the old mind two decreases and the lands in Township 5, the old mind two decreases and the said road within two freeds which is the lands in Township 5, the old mind two decreases and the said road within two freeds which is the lands in Township 5, the old mind two decreases and the said road within two freeds which is a considered and the said road within two freeds which is a considered and the said road within two freeds are said to the State lands in Township 5, the old mind two decreases and the said road within two freeds are said within two

business of the road without unnecessary delay. The fare is not to exceed 5 cents a mile. All prison supplies are to be transported without charge, and also the officers connected with the prison when they travel over the road on official business. Wood

tair and reasonable rates, and it of Prisons and the isfactory, the Superintendent of Prisons and the Controller may fix the rates.

The cost of transporting supplies to the prison yearly for ten years cannot be ascertained without considerable time and labor. It may be stated as an item of importance in connection with this lease, that the convict labor which was contracted for 25 cents a day prior to the construction of the road, now brings 40 cents a day, which results in a gain to the State of about \$15,000 per annum. It is estimated that it would cost probably not less than \$1,500 a month in excess of earnings to operate and maintain this m excess of entrings to operate and maintain this road, to say nothing of claims which might be brought against the S ate in case of accident. If our answer is not sufficiently explicit we will be pleased to give you any additional information at any time. Most truly yours, HEXRY GALLIEN, Deputy Controller.

It will be seen from the above that the State authorities made a great show of insisting that the road must be extended; and it reads in the lease as if it was a condition of great benefit to the State, exacted by the State, and reluctantly conceded by the lessees. This is deception. The lease of the State road went begging until it was determined to build a road to the mines. The condition is solely

himself, that "the lease affords protection to the it cost the State to build it, under Mr. Pilsbury's enough ! He has already done so as to passenger

It was stated in a former article that a Mr. Barber, formerly connected with the State road, had said that the road could be made to pay for itself in four years. Mr. Barber writes to THE TRIBUNE as fol-

itself in four years, or in any other number of years; but I have said that the additional amount received by the State from Carroll & Co. would repay the amount of the appropriation of \$80,000 for the roadbed in four years.

Mr. Barber explains that Carroll & Co. are the contractors at Clinton Prison who, since the State road has been finished, have paid 40 cents per day instead of 25 cents, as formerly, for the labor of each convict. He adds in commendation of this contract that "the additional amount paid to the admitting that indirectly the road was paying very nearly its operating expenses of \$23,000, the total appropriation for that purpose. It is perhaps only a Senator of the State, who was understood to be

Mr. Barber's letter contains some rather startling admissions. As superintendent of the road for the about \$1,000 a month over and above its ings." Which defender of the fraud is right ? And ought there not to be some consistency in the statements of the several defendants ?

The rest of Mr. Barber's letter is a defence very similar to the one from Controller Olcott's office which is published above. Mr. Barber is now the practically differ. Mr. Bacher also appears to be one of the many "Smith Weed Republicans" who evidently abound in Chaton County.

There is much more of this matter to relate, but

the next Legislature will want a little room left for its own investigation of this rotten bargain.

AN INTERMINABLE TRIAL.

New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 30,-The witnesses in the long drawn out. Hayden tran to-day were Deputy Sheriff Hull, Mr. Tyler, a druggis., Dr. P. A. Jewett, and Professor M. C. White. The latter testified as an experi about arsenic. It is stated that one of the witnesses in this prolonged treat has died since the treat began, and another is seriously ill.

COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE. NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 30 .- One hundred been placed on the levee for shipment in the steamer

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

AN APPEAL GRANTED.

MONTREAL Oct. 30.—Justice Monk has granted the application of Sir Francis Huncke's counselter an appeal to the Court of Review.

O the Court of Review.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

CORNWALL, Out., Oct., 30.—Clark Brown's concession is now in the hands of the Rev. Or. MacNish, and will be read immediately after the crecution.

THE AMAZON NOW GOING TO PIECES.

THE AMAZON NOW GOING TO PIECES.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 30.— The full of the steame Amazon, at Grand flaven, is now rapidly going to pieces, an all hopes of saving the flour in her hold are assandanced.

NO MONEY TO PAY THE TEACHE'SS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—There are indication that the public schools of this city will be closed for two months, nuless the teachers consent to work for nothing.

NOT SLAVES OF AN IGNOBLE CONTENTMENT.

FALL KIVER, Mass., Oct. 30.—The puddlers at the Fail River from Worss, whose wages were advanced 2: crits per ion a few weeks ago, struck to-day for still highe pay. A JURY WHICH DELIBERATED FIVE DAYS.

THE GOOD FORTUNE OF JOHN O'NEILL.
HARRISKURG, Penn., Oct., 30.—The Governor has approved the recommendation by the Board of Pardons of a communication or the death sentence of John O'Neill to imprisonment for life.

Boston, Oct. 30.—The Supreme Judicial Court day removed the injunction issued several months ago aimst the Broadway Savings Bank of Lawrence, the bank w being perfectly solvent.

now being perfectly solvent.

FHE COAL TRADE OF CINCINNATI,

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—Colonel Sultiey D. Maxwell states in his annual report that the receipts of coal at Cincinnati were small that past year. The shipments from the city to interior points were the largest ever known.

WALKING-MATCH AT TORONTO.

WALKING-MATCH AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—A seventy-five-hours walkingmatch is in progress at the Roller Skaling Rink for a purse
of \$1,000. The contestants are Peter Crossiand, of Sheffield;
John Dobler, of Chicago, and F. L. Edwards, of New-York.

A TUMBLE IN GRAIN AND FLOUR.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—Frices for Southern wheat
fell of to-bay 10 cents on a businel. There has been a decline
of 16 cents in Western wheat since Saturday. Corn has
fallen from 55's on Lunday to 55 cents to-day. Flour is also
dull and depressed.

GOVERNMENT NEWS.

TRADE, THE PLANETS, AFFAIRS, GOLD STILL FLOWING INTO THE COUNTRY-PROFES-SOR HALL MAKING INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS -THE POSTAL SURVICE-SPECULATION WITH

THE AID OF THE BANKS. The heavy balance of trade in favor of the United States gives rise to a belief at Washington that the stock of specie of this country will be increased by \$25,000,000 before the 1st of January. The large commerce of the United States is now transacted almost entirely in foreign ships, as appears from recent reports. The moons of Mars, which are exciting much interest in the astronomical world, are now being studied by Professor Asaph Hall with great success. The annual report on the business of the Post Office Department for the year shows an unexpectedly small deficit. Controller Knox intends to enforce the law which forbids banks to certify checks unless the amounts certified to are actually on

INTERESTING THING IN THE SKY. THE MOONS OF MARS-PROFESSOR ASAPH HALL

COMPLEXION OF JUPITER-SATURN. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

astronomer, and the famous discoverer of the desk in the Naval Observatory by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE. He was asked for the latest news from Mars and his family of satellites.

"Well," he replied, "I have been taking nightly observations for some time. I began them on the night of the 10th instant, but cloudy weather prevented successful observations until the 12th Since that time my observations have been contin-

" And are you able to see both the satellites dis-

tinctly?" asked the correspondent? "Perfectly," replied the Professor. Referring to a book containing written tables, he continued: " I have made fourteen observations of Deimos, the outer satellite, and thirteen of Phobos, the inner satellite. The planet, you know, will be in opposition on the 12th of November, and I shall continue my observations until about the 1st of December. The satellites will probably be visible, however, for ne time after that date."

"To what result do the observations up to this time seem to point ?"

'The outer sateilite is almost exactly in the place computed from the elements of the observations of 1877. You may say that it is so near the place that we cannot tell, until the observations are what the correction will probably be. The inner satellite comes to its elongations forty-four minutes before the computed times. But as it has made about 2,450 revolutions around Mars since 1877, the correction of its periodic time is about minus one second. So that is also very near its computed place."

"The nights are very favorable," continued Prefessor Hall; "and the observations that I shall make this year will enable me to determine the of their orbits will be known. But the elements already determined are so near, that the mass of Mars, which was computed from the observations possible that these satellites may be seen in the opsition of Mars in December of 1881 with some of the largest telescopes. But they will be very faint then. Mars will be a good way from the Earth."

The Professor was asked if any other matters of importance are now attracting the attention of as-

tronomers.

"We are not making any startling discoveries," he replied. "The day for great astronomical sensations is long past; but astronomers are steadily working our a great many interesting scientific prodeins. Just now considerable attention is being given to Jupiter. An immense pinkish colored spot has appeared on his face, We don't know what it is, but it is expected that it will furnish the means for determining with accuracy the time occupied by that planet in his revolution. Professor Prichard, of Missouri, has been devoting himself to this work for some time. Saturn is now also becoming an object of great interest. His rings are opening, up and for a long time he will be the most beautiful object in the heavens. On the whole, it is

FOREIGN TRADE.

THE LARGE BALANCE IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES-SHIP LOADS OF GOLD AND SHIVER-COMMERCE NOT LARGELY TRANSACTED IN

AMERICAN VESSELS.

189 TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.I
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—General Nimmo's third

nonthly statement for the current fiscal year shows that in September the exports of the United States exceeded the imports by \$20,620,087, this being also almost the identical figure for the month of september a year ago. For the whole year ending September 30, the United States shipped to foreign countries \$256.846,277 worth of her products in excess of the value of goods imported. For the previous year, namely, the twelve months ending september 30, 1878, the difference was a little arger, the excess of exports being \$294,913,337.

The opinion is entertained here among some who are regarded as good authority on such matters that the receipts of gold from Europe, between this \$25,000,000, and may possibly reach \$30,000,000. The imports of coin and bullion (mostly gold) for September were \$28,360,000.

As far as the carrying trade is concerned, the enormous commerce of the past year appears to have been transacted principally in foreign ships. Only 17 per cent of the gram, provisions, cotton, tobacco and other products shipped abroad were carried in American vessels, the reason of this being that this trade now seeks steam transportation. The Americans have only four steam vessels running to Europe, while toreigners have from 150 to 200 in the trade. Of the goods imported, 32 per cent was carried in American vessels, the larger share of the business enjoyed by the Americans being due to the establishment of Mr. Roach's line of steamers to Brazil, and to the fact that the trade with Cuba is now transacted almost entirely in American bottoms. have been transacted principally in foreign ships.

A FORGOTTEN LAW TO BE ENFORCED. BANKS IN WALL STREET WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO CERTIFY CHECKS UNLESS THE MONEY IS REALLY ON DEPOSIT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- Concerning the announce ment that Controller Knox has written a letter to Mr. Meigs, the National Bank Examiner, pointing out that the National Bank Act forbids National banks to certify checks in excess of the amount deposited to the credit of the drawer of the check, Mr. Knox says that he does not intend to make public the full text of his letter until he has consulted with Secretary Sherman. He says his attention had not been called to the matter, as has been reported, but that he has been observing the course of affairs for some time past, in order to put an end to the practice. It has become common, it seems, for operators in stocks to obtain checks certified for a larger amount of money than was deposited to their credit in the bank, upon the representation that the difference would be made good the same evening or next morning. It is the intention, by a rigid enforcement of the law, to reduce to a minimum the undue facilities for stock-gambling which have been growing up under this system of certification. The law (westions 5,208, 5,227, 5,229 and 5.234 Revised Statutes) empowers the Controller of the Chrency to enforce its observance. Any fail-ure to obey the law leaves it discretionary with him to appoint a receiver for the offending bank, and, if necessary, to enforce the individual liability of stockholders.

Washington, Oct. 30 .- The report of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department

treasury during the last fiscal year was only \$3,031,455, a remarkably small deficit, which is nearly \$1,600,000

less than that of the preceding year. The total revenues of the Post Office Department dur-ing the last fiscal year were \$30,041,982, an increase of \$764,465. The total expenses were \$33,073,437, being a decrease of \$1.091,647 in comparison with the prewere New-York, 85,710,310; Pennsylvania, \$2,732,593; Himots, \$2,398,627; Massachusetts, \$2,087,228; Ohio, \$1,976,440; Missouri, \$1,124,555; and Michigan, \$1,004,487. Alaska foots the list with a revenue of

The principal items of expenditures were as follows Compensation of postmasters, \$7.182.239; clerks in post offices, \$3.413.295; letter carriers, \$1,947,706; railroad transportation, \$9,100,706; "star" service railroad transportation, \$9,100,706; "star" service (i. c., by horses and ordinary vehicles), \$5,537,245; steambout service, \$5,537,245; and foreign mail transportation, \$203,917.

The total receipts from stamps, stamped envelopes and notal cards were \$28,145,074, and from box rents, \$1,381,162. The net revenue from the money order box ness was \$219,226. The aggregate gross revenue at the 85 free delivery post offices was about \$13,000,000, and the gross expenses one using the pay of letter-carriers, etc.) amounted to little more than \$5,000,000.

Te number of domestic money orders issued was 6,372,243, amounting to \$88,254,541.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT EXPECTED. London, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1870.

The Daily News says: "Although the fur-

BRITISH RULE IN AFGUANISTAN.

By order of the Viceroy of India, Sir Frederick Roberts has issued a proclamation inviting the streams to hold joint consultation with homself

singles to note joint consultation with homself after which arrangements for a permanent administration of the country with be made.

A dispatch from Cabul to The Standard says: The population of Cabul is quest, but it is a suiten calm. There can be no doubt that beneath it is hid deep hatted of the Bruish domination. The Cabulesc are kept down shoply by lear, and would rise if they saw a chance of success.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CHICAGO.

At a meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, held here to-day, Sir Henry Tyler said he thought the brightest prospect was dawning. The acquisition of the line from Port Huron to Chicago

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1879. In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet toceived 218 votes, against 164 cast for Herr von Beanig-

THE IRISH SEEKING GOVERNMENT AID. LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1879.

William Shaw, member of the House of etter to all the Irish members of Parliament requesting

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, Oct. 30 .- Skirmishes and surrenlers of small bands of insurgents continue to be reported. It appears from the statistics of the trade of Havana from January to October 17 that of 564 steam ers (621,033 tons) which entered the port 272 were American (312,172 tons).

THE JOLY MINISTRY RESIGNS. QUEBEC, Oct. 30 .- The members of the Joly Ministry have resigned. The Governor refused to dissolve the Legislature.

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY.

recess was taken until 11 o'clock to give an opporportun'ty for conference. When the convention re-

son renominated the Rev. Thomas S. Davies, of Philadelphia. The convention then proceeded to take the sixth ballot, which resulted as follows: Starkey—clerical, 29, lay, 12; Ecclestone—clerical, 29, lay, 19; Davies—clerical, 3; lay, 1; Joseph H. Smith—clerical, 1; blank, 2. It was amounced that no election was had. Dr. Starkey's friends declared that he was elected, Calvary Church Parish of Summit not having voted. Mr. Parker remarked that the proper thing to do was to have another ballot and compel all parishes to vote. A discussion followed, which was ended by Dr. Starkey declaring that he would not accept an election on which any doubt rested, and the convention proceeded to take another ballot, which resulted in the election of Dr. Starkey by the following vote: Starkey—clerical, 32, lay, 25; Ecclestone—clerical, 17, lay, 18; Davis—clerical, 3, lay, 1; the Rev. Homer Stringfell w, ir,—clerical, 1, lay, 1; blank, clerical, 3, lay, 1; total, clerical, 56, lay, 46. Dr. Starkey was then declared elected by both clergy and laity. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, the election was declared unanimous by a rising vote. The Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Starkey is rector of St. Starkey was then declared elected by boln ciergy and laity. On moion of the fev. Dr. Eccleston, the election was declared unanimous by a rising vote.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Starkev is rector of St. Pan's Church, Paterson, N. J., and Dean of the Convocation of Jersey City. He is a native of Philadelphia, is fifty-five years of age and was originally educated to be a civil engineer. He subsequently studied for the ministry, and was ordained a deacon in Patiadelphia in 1847 by Bashop Potter, and a priest in 1848 at Pottsville, Penn., by the same Bissop. From 1848 to 1850 he was a missionary in the mining regions. In 1850 he became rector of Carist Church, Troy, N. Y., and continued in that charge for four years, when he resigned to succeed Bishop Kip as rector of St. Paul's Church, Albany. In 1859 he resigned and became rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1868 he accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C. In April, 1877, he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Paterson, and subsequently Bishop Odenheimer appointed him Dean of the Convocation of Jersey City. He is a High Churchman, but is not regarded as an extremist.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A SUICIDE AT A PAWN-SHOP.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 30.—James Carder or Carden, formerly of Philadelphia, purchased a revolver at a pawn-shop in this city tuits moratog, and shot himself in the lead. He died instantify.

head. He died instantly.

A MAN CUT COMPLETELY IN TWO.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 30.—John Crogan, son of Deputy Sherifi Crogan, while attenuing to get upon a Lebich Valley freight train to-day fell under the cars, and was cut completely in two. was cut completely in two.

A FAMILY IR-GEDY IN MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Frank Chairs, hving at Curtis Creek. Anne Arundel County, shot her husband yesterday, and then instantly killed herself. Mr. Chairs is thought to be mortally wounded.

band yesterday, and then instantly killed herself. Mr. Chairs is thought to be mortaally wounded.

AN OLD WATCHMAN KILLED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Patrick Toohey, in the employment of the Eric realized as night watchman at this station, was killed by the cars this morning. The deceased had been long in the service of the road.

AN ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER ADMIRAL.

OAR B. UF., Mass., Oct. 30.—The stranner Admiral, of New-York, from Ogdensburg for Wilmington. Del., apring a leak of Nantucket Shoals, such had a hard time to reach this place. She is making temporary repairs.

A STRANGE PLACE TO TAKE SHELLER.

WILKESBARKE, Penn., Oct. 30.—AL Fairview, yesterday afternoon, Martin Fadden, of White Haven, sought shooter under a coal train during a storm, when the train started, and passed over his body, severing an arm and leg. He died soon afterward.

A ONSTABLE SHOT WITH A CARBINE.

He died soon afterward.

A CONSTABLE SHOT WITH A CARBINE,
CINCINNAIL, Oct. 30.—Watter Lacy, a constable,
white serving a writ of restantion on William Parvin, five
miles from Unconsait, tals afternoon, was shot by Parvin
with a carbine. The bal shattered the bone of Lacy's right
arm and passed through his ice.

THE MURDERERS OF JENNIE P. CLARK,
BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Dr. Daniel F. Kimball and MadsmcCaroline Goodrich, convicted of murdering Jennie P.
Clark, were sentenced to day, the former receiving six years
in prison, and the latter tee years, Kimball, in order to
avoid sentence, attempted to cut his throat.

avoid sentence, attempted to cut his throat.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST A MESSENGER.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—Walter S. Lynch, a messenger of the Southern Express Company, who reported about a year ago that he had less from his car a pacsage containing \$25,000, has since been imprisoned on a civil supt. To day the jury rendered a verificial segment him for the full amount, to be retorated within twenty days.

MR. BLAINE IN NEW-YORK.

MERCHANTS MEET IN COOPER INSTITUTE THOUSANDS OF VOTERS PRESENT AND THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY - MR. BLAINE REVIEWS THE COURSE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY-SPEECHES

BY OTHER ORATORS.

The announcement that Senator James G. Blaine, of Maine, would deliver an address on the political issues of the day, drew to the Cooper Institute last night an audience that overwhelmingly crowded the great hall. Thousands were unable to enter the building, and with great regret departed. Speeches were made by Senator Blaine, by Elliot C. Cowden, by the Hon. Simeon B. Chittenden, by Murat Halstond, and by L. Bradford Prince.

FEATURES OF THE MEETING.

The meeting was to begin at 7:30 p. m., but owing to the crowd clamoring at the doors, the hall was opened a little after 6 o'clock. By half past 6 almost every seat had been taken, and at 7 people found it impossible to get into the building. The platform was crowded, and the aisles were filled with a thickly wedged mass of humanity.

Thurlow Weed arrived shortly after 7 o'clock, and came through the multitude Mr. Weed was recognized and was heartily cheered. A remarkable apparently enjoyed the evening's entertainment as keenly as their escorts. Many colored men were in speaker with cordial applause. Fervent applause was especially given to a declaration of Mr. Blaine's of every Republican voter,

Mr. Blaine entered the hall a few minutes only before the hour set for the meeting. It was with audience a welcoming cheer that made the hall ring went up. Men waved their hats, women their handkerchiefs, and all cheered for a long time Mr. Blaine, when the tumult had subsided, took a seat that happened to be directly under a bust of Washington. About him were seated on the platform: General Chester A. Arthur chairman of the Republican State Committee; Edwards Pierrepont, ex-Minister to England; E. W. Stoughton, ex-Minister to Russia; Murat Halstead, Editor of The Cincinnati Commercial; the Hon, Simon B. Chittenden, Eiliot C. Cowdin, George Bliss, John D. Lawson, Thomas C. William Laimbeer, Postmaster James and L. Bradford Prince, Chief-Justice of New-Mexico. Mr. Prince, in the course of a speech during the evening, prophesied a Republican meeting in the hall in 1900 at which the Republican orators would describe "the great achievements of the Republican party under the administration of President Blame." This sen timent was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic applause, which culminated in "three cheers

for James G. Blaine." Ex-Congressman Lawson called the meeting to order and named Elliot C. Cowdin as chairman Mr. Cowdin upon assuming the office made a brief speech, the main points of which were as follows:

NEW-YORK: We are on the eve of an election of rare We are to choose all our principal State officers, and an entire Legislature, one brauch of which will name Senator in Congress. The result of the pending contest will exert great influence upon other States, and may prove the turning-point i. the next Presidential cach

-After three or four years of Republican administration, succeeding the reconstruction of the Union, many liberal-minded men, trusting to the patriotic professions assembled, Cortlandt Parker formally withdrew the | or Southern Democrats, believed that the fronts of the name of the Rev. Dr. Potter, and read a telegram civil war were garnered beyond the possibility from him, saying: "Please request that my name of loss or even serious disturbance. But re-be dropped; I am not and cannot be a cent Democratic rule in the States formerly candidate." Mr. Parker renominated the Rev. in rebellion, and Democratic domination in bo Dr. Ecclestone, and the Rev. Telfair Hodg-son renominated the Rev. Thomas S. houses of Congress at the late extra session, have dis-pelled this delusion, and brought Republicans of all shartes of opinion to the conclusion that it would be as dangerous to now give the Democracy the control of the Federal Government as it would have been at that peril-ous period in the Rebellion when General Lee assailed the Union lines at Gettysburg, and sympathizing rebels set fire to the City of New-York.

While we willingly concede to the people of the South all the rights we claim for ourselves, let us invoke the spirit of the illustrious Jackson to warn their Confederate Brigadiers that the Constitution with all its Amendments must and shall be obeyed; that the right to vote, irrespective of birth, race or previous condition, shall be guaranteed to every citizen; and above all, that the tyranny, oppresston and murder inflicted upon Union-loving men shall forever cease. My fellow citizens, the best interests of the people are not to be promoted by placing the Gov-ernment in the hands of its attempted destroyers, nulli-

criment in the hands of its attempted destroyers, nullifiers or repudiators. What they most need is law and order, peace and tranquillity, security and confidence, political and financial rest—to afford all a fair chance in the race of life to elevate their condition by enjoying the fruits of their own labor.

Now, gentiemen, I appeal to you as honest and candid men, to which party are we to look for such results? There can be bit one answer; it is to the party that preserved the life of the Nation, and now upholds and defends its Government—the party of nationality, of fluerty, of equal rights—the united Republican party.

Another subject of great moment is involved in this election. I refer to the permanent establishment of a sound Constitutional currency, based on coin recognized as money all over the world. The Democracy, in the days of Jackson, Benton and Wright, boasted that it was a hard-money party. In our day it has widely departed from its suctent faith. The course of its madera in recent sessions of Congress, the platforms of a large majority of its State Conventions, the speeches of its prominent advocates, and its repeated coalitions with Greenback candidates for office, demonstrate that the party as a whole has drifted into the soft-money currents that have swept over the land.

After so many years of depression and gloom, we, as Republicans, havea right to reloce at the bright business prospects that now gladden the hearts of the people; for this prosperity is largely due to the fluencial policy which the Republican party mangurated and has courageously earried through in the face of the approaching election. The eyes of the whole Union are fixed upon us with the keenest solicitude, for it is not presumptions to assume that as New-York soes now, so will the country go in the great contest of 1880. The weighty responsibility resting upon us summon every Republican to the discharge of his duty, his whole duty, in this momentous crisis in National fairs, by young for every candidate on our State tic

ADDRESS OF SENATOR BLAINE. When Mr. Cowdin formally introduced Mr.

Blaine to the audience, the speaker's reception was as hearty as that which had greeted him on entering the building. He was in excellent voice; his clear, ringing tones must have been heard throughout the great hall with ease. Once when he lowered his voice for oratorical effeet an impatient man in the back part of the hall houted with affectionate familiarity, "speak up James, we can't hear you." was the only complaint during the evening of this nature. Mr. Blame had a happy faculty of dropping into colloquiatisms. occusionally during his speech, and these diversions from the usual manner of an address were much enjoyed by the audience. His earnest criticism of the acts of the Democrats at the extra session Congress received warm, approving applause from the audience. He held the unweared attention of the audience for an hour and three-quarters, and